



Department of Land and Natural Resources

Peter T. Young, Chairperson

Summary of Statewide Activities

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

Aloha!

Thank you for the opportunity to share some of the recent activities at the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR.) As you can see, the many dedicated and hard-working people at DLNR have been busy addressing natural and cultural resources protection, developing and expanding upon partnerships with the community and other County, State and Federal governmental agencies, and addressing the needs and concerns of the community.

DLNR's mandated mission comes from a body of laws that begin with the State Constitution, that reads: "For the benefit of present and future generations, the State and its political subdivisions shall conserve and protect Hawaii's natural beauty and all natural resources, including land, water, air, minerals and energy sources, and shall promote the development and utilization of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the State. All public natural resources are held in trust by the State of Hawaii for the benefit of the people."

State law further directs DLNR to "manage, administer, and exercise control over public lands, the water resources, ocean waters, navigable streams, coastal areas (excluding commercial harbor areas), and minerals and all other interests therein and exercise such powers of disposition thereof as may be authorized by law. The department shall also manage and administer the state parks, historical sites, forests, forest reserves, aquatic life, aquatic life sanctuaries, public fishing areas, boating, ocean recreation, coastal programs, wildlife, wildlife sanctuaries, game management areas, public hunting areas, natural area reserves, and other functions assigned by law."

I hope you find this summary helpful in better understanding who DLNR is and what we do. While we could not fit everything into this summary document, we tried to include the diversity of activities we are involved with to help you better understand the range of issues we deal with and the depth of commitment we share in making and keeping Hawaii a great place to live.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter T. Young", is written over a light blue background.

Peter T. Young, Chairperson

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Department of Land and Natural Resources

- One of the 18 administrative departments in the state
- Made up of 11 Divisions – almost like 11 separate departments
- Approximately 660-authorized positions
- DLNR operates on an annual operating budget of about \$77-million
 - o \$27-million in State general funds
 - o \$11-federal funds
 - o \$39-million in user fees, permits and other self-supporting revenue.

Mission Statement:

Seek, develop and implement cost-effective strategies for the long-term sustainable management, maintenance, protection and utilization of existing and potential ocean, land, natural and cultural resources of the State of Hawaii in an integrated manner and in partnership with others from the public and private sectors.

Today & Everyday – Reinforce Priority to Resources & Working Together

- Spread the message that our natural and cultural resources are not limitless nor resilient, they are scarce and fragile
- Hierarchy of priorities:
 - 1. Natural & Cultural Resources – protection & preservation
 - 2. Public use of public resources
 - 3. Commercial use
- Promote responsible use, understanding and respect for Hawaii's natural and cultural resources
- Promote understanding and respect for Hawaii's endangered species and work for protection and enhancement of species and their habitat
- Where appropriate, seek and provide maintained, clean, safe and enjoyable public and commercial use of Hawaii's land and resources without compromising the protection and preservation of the land and resources
- Reinforce the importance of working together – Division with Division; DLNR with other State Departments/Community/Others
- Seek, recognize & implement cooperative, collaborative, overlapping and interrelated opportunities with others (whether community, private interests, County, State and/or Federal jurisdictions) - partnerships are priorities
- Constantly look for and implement ways to serve the public (better, faster, cheaper, more efficient, cost-effective, etc) and include the public in the decision-making & implementation process; help public “make a difference”
- Look for better ways to do a better job
- In addressing challenges, prevention is better than reaction
- Maintain open, honest and frequent communication with the public and all constituency groups - communicate early and often

Make Hawaii a great place to live – for now and for the future

Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR)

Manages the State's marine and freshwater resources through programs in commercial fisheries; aquatic resources protection, enhancement and education; and recreational fisheries – issues commercial fishing licenses and permits. The Division has both constitutional and statutory responsibility for protection and management of all aquatic biological resources in State waters.

DAR oversees 750-miles of coastline, 410,000-acres of coral reef (around main Hawaiian islands,) 3-million acres of State marine waters, 565-million acres in Fishery Conservation zone (200-mile limit,) 3,500-commercial fishing licenses, estimated 260,000 recreational anglers (of the total - 130,000-Hawaii residents; 125,000-marine anglers.)

Goals of Division of Aquatic Resources

- To establish the Division of Aquatic Resources as the recognized and effective leader for living aquatic resources management in Hawaii, embracing both freshwater and marine habitats, in accordance with our constitutional and public trust mandates.
- To establish within the Division of Aquatic Resources a communications bridge to all stakeholders, exploitative as well as protective, associated with living aquatic resources and their supportive ecosystems.
- To develop sound management policies and a regulatory framework based on the best available science, and with input from the general public that are biologically sound and economically sensitive.

Recent accomplishments of the Division of Aquatic Resources:

- Spearheading an MPA framework process; this is a continuation of a 2-year process that included an insert in the local newspaper and the approval in concept by the Board of Land and Natural Resources
- Adopted the State of Hawaii Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan
- Promoted Hawaii's Living Reef campaign "A Living Reef Gives our Islands Life; an education and outreach program promoting protection of Hawaii's reefs
- Adopted Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Refuge rules, the most significant marine resource protection measure in Hawaii's history.
- Created an Aquatic Invasive Species Response Team
- Initiated an Ulua tagging project with fishers from around the state that have tagged over 17,000 fish, to date.
- In response to establishment of none fisheries replenishment areas, DAR conducted 5-years of monitoring; results included that 7 of 10 most heavily targeted aquarium fish species were found in greater numbers, proving their effectiveness.

Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR)

Manages small boat harbors and launch ramps; provides permits for ocean recreation events such as yacht races, canoe regattas, surfing and board sailing contests; & regulates commercial activities such as “thrill craft” operations. Statewide, 21-small boat harbors, 54 launch ramps, 13-off shore mooring areas, 10-designated ocean water areas, 108-designated ocean recreation management areas.

The Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation is wholly self-supported by user fees, vessel registration fees, marine fuel taxes and boating property rental income deposited to a boating special fund.

Goals of the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation

- To enrich the lives of people of all ages, both residents and visitors alike, by providing opportunities and facilities for developing skills and participating in both organized and non-organized ocean-based activities such as boating of all types, salt water fishing, surfing, sail-boarding, diving, ocean swimming, and other related activities
- To perfect an organization to perform core functions of the program as established by laws, regulations and policy; and to be ever mindful of guidance provided in Section 1, Act 313, SLH, 1990, as it relates to commercial and non-commercial recreational opportunities of our State’s waters, and expectations related to the public trust responsibilities.
- To develop sound management policies and a regulatory framework based on the best available information and with input from the general public.

Recent accomplishments of the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation

- A major harbor/ramp improvement program is underway with CIP funding targeted at \$10-million per year to implement statewide improvements to harbors and ramps.
- Set reasonable/consistent harbor and ramp fees that are based on the level of services at each harbor. In addition, the fee structure adds \$1.5-million in additional funding to harbor and ramp repair and maintenance expenditures (BLNR approval of rules, public hearings to follow)
- BLNR approved an Ocean Recreation Coastal Policy in concept that addresses a process to avoid/mitigate Ocean Recreation User Conflicts and consider capacity concerns.

Bureau of Conveyances (BOC)

The Bureau of Conveyances serves as the State's sole recording office for documentation of land title changes, liens and contracts between individuals. Examines, records, indexes and microfilms Regular System and Land Court documents & maps. Approximately 400,000 documents are recorded each year. Hawaii is the only state with a central recording system. We are not just recording paper - we play a role in moving families into homes by providing security for homeowners and investors

Goals of the Bureau of Conveyances

- To enhance current Bureau of Conveyances Information System to provide on-line access to recorded data through the Internet.
- To promote excellent customer service.
- To review and develop plans for electronic filings.

Recent accomplishments of the Bureau of Conveyances

- Recently conducted a workflow study to identify how to best process receiving, recording and other operations. The BLNR approved the study and instructed the Bureau to implement the recommendations. This study is critical to the smooth operations of the recording function

Land Division (Land)

Maintains the official inventory of State lands, handles the acquisitions of land for public purposes and disposition of State land through sale, lease, month-to-month permit, easement and other dispositions. 1.3-million acres of "fast" lands – all beaches and submerged lands - oversees 800-900-leases per year;

Goals of the Land Division

- Improve fundamental management practices (processes/operational)
- Maximize staff resources (people)
- Install and utilize current technology to improve the way we operate (technology)
- Review the legal framework within which we operate and recommend changes (statutory)

Recent accomplishments of the Land Division

- The Land Division is making State lands available to address many of Hawaii's concerns: land for affordable housing, new roads, schools, parks and other community needs.

Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM)

Provides administrative, staff and technical services in support of the State Commission on Water Resource Management, whose general mission is to protect and enhance the water resources of the State through wise and responsible management – domestic, aquaculture, irrigation and other agricultural, electrical generation, commercial and industrial uses. Protects traditional & customary Hawaiian rights; maintains ecological balance and scenic beauty – preservation and enhancement for municipal, recreation, agriculture and navigation; monitors availability and usage of water and addresses drought protection.

Goals of the Commission on Water Resource Management

- To protect the water resources of the State and provide for the maximum beneficial use of water by present and future generations.
- To develop sound management policies and a regulatory framework that facilitates decisions that are: Resource-based, Proactive, and Focused on the long-term protection and use of both ground and surface water resources.
- To achieve sound water resource planning, extensive baseline data collection for ground and surface water, and statewide compliance of the State Water Code.

Recent accomplishments of the Commission on Water Resource Management

- Updating various component parts of the Hawaii Water Plan: Adopted the 2003 State Water Projects Plan; Initiating an update of the Water Resource Protection Plan; Working with counties to update County Water Use and Development Plans; and Assisting in update of Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan
- Adopted amendments to the Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards to streamline the permitting process and to ensure protection of our ground water resources, including online permit processing
- Updated the Well Construction/Pump Installation permitting process
- Participated in the Hawaii Green Business Program that provided water conservation notices for hotel rooms throughout the State.
- Developed a prototype water conservation plan for DLNR that can serve as a model for other State agencies.
- Completed a statewide assessment of wastewater reuse and stormwater reclamation opportunities.
- Completed a Statewide Drought Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, updated Hawaii Drought Plan, established county drought committees and county-based drought mitigation strategies.
- Working with community, governmental partners and professionals in the field to establish a scientific-based and culturally-sensitive methodology for setting quantifiable instream flow standards
- Completed several deep monitor wells within the Ewa-Kunia and Waimalu Aquifer Systems to monitor the effects of ground water withdrawals. Additional wells planned for the Iao and Waihee Aquifer Systems on Maui.

Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL)

Oversees and regulates uses on private and public lands in the conservation district

- 2-million acres of Conservation lands - Issue conservation district use permits
- 750-miles of general coastline - 43rd in land area - 4th longest general coast
- Beach and marine lands out to the seaward extend of the State's jurisdiction.

Goals of the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

- It is a primary goal of OCCL to balance the Conservation of our State's unique and fragile natural resources with development of these resources for the good of the State. This will be accomplished through superior management of regulatory functions, efficient use of staff resources and technology, permit streamlining, administrative consistency, and innovative program financing.
- It is the mission and goal of the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL) to protect and conserve Conservation District lands and beaches within the State of Hawaii for the benefit of present and future generations, pursuant to Article XI, Section 1, of the State Constitution. These lands encompass our State's terrestrial and marine environments, with special emphasis on coastal areas and beaches.

Recent accomplishments of the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

- We established the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands – it used to be a branch within our Land Division – we felt it was important to give priority and attention to conservation lands and coastal issues
- Initiated the Integrated Shoreline Policy as part of the overall Land Board Coastal Policy; conducting a public process to investigate best ways to deal with shoreline certification, coastal construction setbacks and dealing with coastal hazards
- Completed a streamlined multi-agency permit process to expedite small-scale beach nourishment projects
- Completed development of the Hawaii Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook and conducting statewide meetings to further the public process
- For approximately 1-year, we have been experimenting in a process that includes a SeaGrant coastal specialist and Land Division representative to assist in evaluating shoreline certifications – considering all evidence on the ground for the proper placement of the certified shoreline. That experimental process has been extended with a tri-party agreement with DLNR, DAGS and SeaGrant to extend the program for another 2-years
- Published new brochure for the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
- Completed new publication on Purchasing Coastal Real Estate in Hawaii
- Completed new publication on Erosion Alternatives for Hawaii
- Public Outreach on Shoreline Landscaping. OCCL is disseminating information on this issue. Problem is that shoreline landscaping is impacting public access

Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE)

The Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) is responsible for enforcement activities of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The division, with full police powers, enforces all State laws and rules involving State lands, State Parks, historical sites, forest reserves, aquatic life and wildlife areas, coastal zones, Conservation districts, State shores, as well as county ordinances involving county parks. The division also enforces laws relating to firearms, ammunition and dangerous weapons.

Hawaii's Hunter Education Program - To educate resource users in becoming responsible, conservation-minded and safety conscious. - By achieving the mission statement, the Hunter Education Program is able to instill the principles of sustaining our resources. Through this concept and its implementation we will be able to pass on choices to future generations.

Goals of the Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement

- To protect human life, property and the natural resources of the state.
- To actively enforce laws, rules and regulations designed to protect and sustain Hawaii's unique fragile natural resources.
- To promote the safe and responsible use of Hawaii's natural resources through public education and community outreach efforts.

Recent accomplishments of the Division of Conservation & Resources Enforcement

- Working on the BLNR approved-in-concept Coastal Policy relating to enforcement issues.
- Entering into cooperative enforcement agreements with other law enforcement agencies to reduce duplication and to pool resources
- Addressing Homeland Security concerns in a cooperative effort with other law enforcement agencies throughout the state
- Partnering with The Nature Conservancy, Community Conservation Network, Hawaii Wildlife Fund on Environmental "Watch" program that serves as a Neighborhood Watch relating to resource concerns
- Frequently holds "talk story" sessions with stakeholders and constituency groups to discuss rules and other activities within the department.

State Parks (Parks)

Hawai'i's State Park System is comprised of 52 state parks encompassing nearly 25,000 acres on the 5 major islands. These parks offer varied outdoor recreation and heritage opportunities. The park environments range from landscaped grounds with developed facilities to wildland areas with trails and primitive facilities. (Oahu – 22-parks; Hawaii – 15-parks; Kauai – 9-parks; Maui – 8-parks)

The heritage program protects, preserves and interprets excellent examples of Hawai'i's natural and cultural heritage. The exceptional scenic areas are managed for their aesthetic values while vantage points are developed for their superb views of our Hawaiian landscape. The outdoor recreation program offers a diversity of coastal and wildland recreational experiences, including picnicking, camping, lodging, ocean swimming, snorkeling, surfing, sunbathing, beach play, fishing, sightseeing, hiking, pleasure walking, and backpacking.

Goals of the Division of State Parks

- Preserve and protect the natural, cultural and scenic resources in the state park system.
- Provide a clean, safe and enjoyable environment for all park visitors.
- Improve monitoring and management of natural and cultural resources
- Provide interpretive services in the parks to enhance the visitor experience, develop visitor awareness of Hawai'i's cultural and natural heritage and promote resource management by park users.
- Streamline park operations to make the best use of limited staffing and funding.
- Expand sources of revenue to support parks program and special park needs.

Recent accomplishments of State Parks

- Implementing the first major reconstruction of State Parks facilities and restrooms in over 40 years
- Sought and received a major increase in maintenance funding for the operations and maintenance of the Parks
- Implementing recommendations in a recent Hawaii Tourism Authority study on user preferences at State Parks
- Conducting an experimental "Ranger" program at selected state parks to see if the program should be expanded into the regular operations of the facilities.

Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW)

Manages statewide forests and natural area reserves; public hunting areas; plant and wildlife sanctuaries. Program areas include watershed protection, native resources protection, outdoor recreation, hiking trails and commercial forestry. Approximately 800,000-acres in forest reserves, sanctuaries and wilderness areas – Hawaii has the 11th largest state-owned forest and natural area reserve system in the US.

Natural Area Reserves System (NARS,) was created to preserve and protect representative samples of Hawaiian biological ecosystems and geological formations. The system consists of 19 reserves on five islands, with more than 109,000 acres of the State's most unique ecosystems.

Na Ala Hele (NAH) is the State of Hawai'i Trail and Access Program. NAH was initially created in response to public concern about the increasing loss of access to trails and the threat to historic trails from development pressures.

Goals of the Division of Forestry and Wildlife

- Promote healthy diverse forest ecosystems throughout Hawaii that provide clean air and water, habitat to support healthy populations of native plants and animals, recreational opportunities, and sustainable forest products.
- Use aggressive but careful management to minimize adverse effects on Hawaii's forests from insects, disease and wildfire.
- Promote the use of incentives, the collection and sharing of information, cultural sensitivity and appropriate regulations to foster a climate for responsible forest stewardship.

Recent accomplishments of the Division of Forestry and Wildlife

- The focus of the Division has been on Invasive species – the single greatest threat to Hawaii's environment and ecosystems
- Working aggressively to protect and recover Endangered Species through Safe Harbors Agreements and Habitat Conservation Plans
- Working on Forest bird recovery programs to minimize threats, implement long-term monitoring, expand captive propagation and reintroduction
- Aggressive propagation and outplanting of native plants
- Increase Cooperative Watershed Partnership programs and provide support to the nine partnerships around the state, protecting approximately 1-million acres of Hawaii's forested watersheds.

State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)

The State Historic Preservation Division of DLNR works to preserve and sustain reminders of earlier times which link the past to the present. SHPD's three branches, History and Culture, Archaeology and Architecture, strive to accomplish this goal through a number of different activities.

The division Administers a historic preservation program established under state and federal law; Reviews and assesses the effects of proposed development projects or land use activities on significant historic properties at the county, state, and federal level; Oversees compliance with permitting commitments to preserve or treat historic properties; Maintains a statewide inventory of historic properties of archaeological, architectural, and cultural importance; Provides the public, agencies, and private consultants with information on historic properties and historic preservation issues; Responds to the discovery of human remains and determines long-term treatment of discoveries; and Provides administrative support for five Island Burial Councils and the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board.

Goals of the State Historic Preservation Division

- Increase Protection and Management of Hawaii's Historic and Cultural Resources.
- Preserve Hawaii's unique cultural resources by promoting effective land use planning
- Promote Community and Economic Revitalization Through Historic Preservation.
- Increase Public Knowledge of Hawaii's Historic Properties and the Benefits of Historic Preservation.

Recent accomplishments of the State Historic Preservation Division

- Addressing issues raised in the recent Auditor's Report to increase program accountability and efficiency
- Adopted rules for the Division
- Redeployed the neighbor island staffing to improve the division's ability to respond to community concerns
- Extensive outreach to develop nomination criteria for the selection process for Burial Councils membership
- Provided a statewide training program to new and existing Burial Council members addressing responsibilities of the Councils and meeting management
- Expanding cultural resources staffing

Engineering

DLNR's Engineering division: Administers the State's programs in water development, flood prevention & control and dam safety; Provides engineering services for State water & flood projects, dam safety (129-dams statewide,) oversees geothermal drilling operations and safety protocols and implements CIP and repair projects; Provides administrative support for the Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Goals of the Engineering Division

- Develop water and land resources to provide support to the programs that are designed to achieve the State's economic, agricultural, environmental and social goals, with priority given to State-sponsored projects. Traditional and alternative water sources are investigated and developed to meet the increasing demands of State-sponsored projects.
- Provide engineering services to other divisions of the Department and other State agencies to execute Capital Improvements Program and/or operating, maintenance and repair projects.
- Protect people and their property from unwise floodplain development, and to protect society from the costs associated with developed floodplains through floodplain management activities and regulation of dams and reservoirs.

Recent accomplishments of the Engineering Division

- Implementing comprehensive Capital Improvements Programs for the department's divisions of State Parks and Boating
- Moving forward with the Waimanalo Wastewater Treatment Plant – improvements DOH compliance
- Implementing ADA compliance projects around the state removing architectural barriers and bringing facilities into conformance with the Americans with Disabilities Act
- Recently entered into an Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency to be in compliance with replacement of large capacity cesspools

Neighbor Island Leadership Meetings

On Oahu, we conduct weekly meetings with division administrators to discuss departmental issues, as well as address specific issues facing the various divisions.

These “staff” meetings offer an opportunity for DLNR division leadership to share what their divisions are doing and to bring up issues of mutual concern.

Recently, this idea of periodic meetings has been expanded to involve staff on the neighbor islands in periodic meetings on their respective islands.

Monthly meetings of DLNR neighbor island leadership give staff the opportunity to interact with other DLNR employees to see what each division is doing on each island.

Having island-based and focused meetings gives staff the ability to work through island-specific issues internally.

These meetings also ensure that other divisions are kept abreast of activities on each island.

DLNR Multi-Divisional Task Forces

DLNR is a multifaceted department with 11 distinct but interrelated divisions. Management of many issues should be dealt with on a multidivisional format.

DLNR has historically been a department made up and operating as separate and distinct divisions dealing with issues on a division specific basis.

Recently, DLNR has begun to focus instead on taking a holistic approach to management of the state’s natural and cultural resources.

As a mechanism to encourage inter-departmental discussions we have formed “task forces” to address issues that have overlapping divisional concerns.

This approach assures that all divisions have an opportunity to give input as well as expertise in appropriate management of specific areas or issues.

By working together the department is better able to effectively and efficiently deal with the management of the State’s natural and cultural resources.

For example, DLNR recently approached management of issues at Kealakekua Bay in a multi-divisional way. Six different DLNR divisions worked together to address issues and concerns and made recommendations to the Land Board for action.

So that is who we are – what are we doing?

In 1998 the Board of Land and Natural Resources adopted a policy that essentially established a hierarchy of uses of our public resources. This policy is the basis for and directs all decision making at DLNR.

- The highest priority goes to the conservation of the natural and cultural resources. Only if an activity can be done in a way that does not unduly damage the resources, should it be allowed.
- If use or activity by the public can be done without undue damage to the resource, it should be the next priority.
- Commercial activities should be considered only if their impacts do not impinge on the resources.

The policy implies that if the resources are unduly damaged, commercial activities will be the first to be further restricted or eliminated. And it also suggests that there may be occasions that we will limit or prohibit public use in order to protect the resources.

DLNR strives to promote responsible use, understanding and respect for Hawai'i's natural and cultural resources.

With this overarching policy as its foundation, in the last two-plus years we have focused on Responsibility and Partnerships

Responsibility:

Recently, the Land Board adopted the concept of “Ho’okuleana” as the theme of DLNR’s outreach efforts. **Ho’okuleana** means: “to take responsibility”

- Through this theme, DLNR is making efforts to involve communities and constituencies in assisting in the management of our natural and cultural resources.
- In a single word, “Ho’okuleana” is focused on “responsibility” - our individual and collective responsibility to:
 - Participate - rather than ignore
 - Prevent - rather than react
 - Preserve - rather than degrade

This is not really a “program,” but, rather, an attitude we want people to share about resource management and protection.

A goal of the “Ho’okuleana” perspective is to encourage local community members to support DLNR in outreach, education, regulation and observation to protect our precious natural and cultural resources.

Departmental Priorities

The Department is focused on several priorities – each focuses on preserving and protecting our natural and cultural resources.

Invasive Species

DLNR stands fast in protecting the resources and fighting Invasive Species is our number one priority because it is the single most-effective way to protect Hawaii's natural resources.

Whether it is:

- Stopping the brown tree snake, West Nile Virus or other invasive pests from entering Hawaii
- Combating miconia and other pests from taking over our native rain forests
- Removing alien algae from our coral reefs
- Or the multitude of other issues and impacts of invasive species, we will continue to be active and aggressive.

While we are disappointed that the prior administration took negligible steps to stop the spread of salvinia at Lake Wilson (that had covered the Lake's surface by the time we took office,) it helped demonstrate the negative impacts invasive species have on our resources and the need to focus on them to protect our natural resources.

As noted, last year, we initiated a comprehensive, integrated, multi-year program to Prevent invasive species from entering Hawaii, Respond to Invasive Species that are already here, targeted Research and public Outreach.

Governor Lingle, in 2004, initiated the first of a multi-year funding request to provide increased support for both the operations of the newly created Hawaii Invasive Species Council and its cooperating partners to develop and implement a partnership of Federal, State, County, and private entities for a comprehensive state-wide invasive species program.

All state dollars receive at least a 1:1 match by non-state dollars or equivalent in-kind services.

The funding does not replace any of the existing state, private or federal funding but complements and expands on existing programs.

The invasive species initiative is an integrated, multi-year program to prevent invasive species from entering Hawaii, response and control of invasive species that are already here, targeted research and public outreach.

This year's total funding to address invasive species will be approximately \$10-million in new state and matching funds.

State Parks – CIP and maintenance

We are implementing a multi-year Capital Improvement Program to make the necessary repairs and improvements to our State parks.

This is the first major reconstruction of state parks facilities and restrooms in over 40 years.

In addition to implementing a four-year Capital Improvement Program to repair and improve our parks, this year we are seeking increased funding for operation and maintenance programs for our State Parks.

Over our strong objections, last year the legislature cut 21-Parks positions and over a half-a-million dollars from our maintenance budget.

This year we asked for and received more funding for parks repair and maintenance –an additional \$1-million to the existing State Parks repair and maintenance budget.

Small Boat Harbors – CIP and Repair & Maintenance funding

We are approaching Boating and Ocean Recreation needs on several fronts.

Governor Lingle recognized that, due to past neglect, many of Hawaii's state-owned and operated small boat harbors and ramps were in extreme disrepair.

In 2004, the Governor initiated a multi-year capital improvement projects program to make significant improvements to our harbors.

This called for \$10-million in annual improvements through reimbursable general obligation bond funding.

In addition, the Board of Land and Natural Resources approved a new mooring and ramp fee package that includes a consistent and defensible fee structure and more than doubles the previously existing repair and maintenance spending (adding \$1.5-million to the Boating program's repair and maintenance efforts.).

BLNR Comprehensive Coastal Policy

It is an objective of the Department to foster a Statewide Comprehensive Coastal Policy to improve overall management of coastal resources. This effort is intended to produce a unified vision for future actions by government as a whole.

Rather than confront the daunting task of an overall, comprehensive policy in a single effort, the proposed policy can be broken down into component “Chapters” and the respective stakeholder groups can address each chapter.

A concurrent theme throughout each chapter concerns issues of government jurisdiction, education and outreach, intergovernmental cooperation, and the marshalling of resources necessary to accomplish these objectives.

As each Chapter is developed, respective stakeholder groups, including DLNR line divisions, such as the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands (OCCL,) Aquatic Resources (DAR,) Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR,) Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) and Historic Preservation (SHPD,) as well as others associated with coastal concerns, will participate in the development of these issues.

BLNR Coastal Policy - Integrated Shoreline Policy

The present effort to produce an integrated shoreline policy is an extension of earlier planning ventures within the DLNR. In 1999, the Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) adopted the Coastal Erosion Management Plan (COEMAP) as policy for managing shoreline issues which includes recommendations for a number of strategic initiatives to improve our State's management of coastal erosion, beach resources and development.

However, COEMAP's scope is of a general nature, and there is a need to formulate more focused policies in a variety of coastal management areas, including shoreline setbacks, shoreline hardening, shoreline certification, enforcement, beach nourishment, intergovernmental collaboration and development decision-making among others.

OCCL will focus on an Integrated Shoreline Policy to conserve and protect beaches and coastal communities from the ravages of erosion and other coastal hazards. This effort would begin with focused, goal-oriented discussions with the respective Counties to establish a consensus on the source of physical coastal problems and institutional weaknesses in addressing such problems.

A number of resources would be used to promote and ultimately implement the policy including coastal erosion rate data being generated by the University of Hawaii, ideas and recommendations from the Hawaii Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook, Hawaii Erosion Alternatives and other resource materials as deemed appropriate.

BLNR Coastal Policy - Ocean Recreation Capacity and User Conflicts

The focus and intent of this chapter and recommended actions are to take proactive approaches to ocean recreation activities and minimize and/or avoid user conflicts.

Although the issues are identified as “user conflicts,” the goal is to investigate and find ways in which the Department can prevent/minimize user conflicts. The underlying premise is to protect and preserve the natural and cultural resources, while taking into consideration the growing interest in ocean recreation uses, whether traditional and cultural, recreational and/or commercial.

The BLNR authorized the Department, through the Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation (DOBOR,) to conduct a public process, including public meetings and discussions with user and/or advisory groups, to seek additional input, with significant stakeholder participation, to have a clearer understanding in order to better manage ocean recreation activities and minimize user conflicts.

In an effort to avoid or mitigate conflicts, the Land Board authorized the DLNR’s Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation to initially focus on priority locations and issues such as surf instruction/schools, kayaking, snorkel/dive and related operations in areas where conflicts are occurring or could occur.

BLNR Coastal Policy - Marine Managed Areas – Marine Protected Areas (MPA)

For nearly 40 years, the State of Hawaii has been designating marine areas for special management. Many of the initial areas were designated for socio-economic reasons, including local community support, reducing conflicts between user groups, ease of public access, ease of establishing and marking boundaries, cultural value, and/or scenic beauty.

Two and a half years ago, the DLNR’s Aquatic Resources Division retained an MPA coordinator to evaluate the Department’s current system of marine managed areas and to develop a framework and new designation criteria that can be used to better manage our current sites and be used as a tool in the consideration of designating potential new sites.

The BLNR adopted, in concept, a framework consisting of six MPA categories that provide a broad enough range of management goals to allow all existing designated areas to be evaluated and re-designated in the most appropriate category of marine managed area. The proposed categories are: Marine Reserve, Marine Refuge, Marine Park, Marine Life Conservation District, Fishery Management Area and Public Fishing Area.

Each category is defined by: conservation, management objectives and human use guidelines; and evaluation criteria to be used to determine the suitability of a site for designation in a category of a marine managed area.

BLNR Coastal Policy - Enforcement

Rather than focusing solely on the “enforcement” side, it is DLNR’s hope that through added outreach, education and cooperation with other agencies, the department will be able to prevent incidents from occurring before enforcement action is needed.

DLNR’s preference is to foster voluntary compliance and prevent violations from occurring, before they lead to enforcement action. When a violation occurs, the damage to our natural and cultural resource may make recovery difficult or, in some cases, impossible. DLNR believes that the first step in preventing these violations from occurring is to educate the public about our natural resources.

Over the years, many divisions within DLNR have instigated programs to involve the communities in resource protection and management. Up until now, these various programs worked interdependently, and although very successful, lacked a coordinated effort by the department.

Recently, interest in these types of programs had increased as people begin to realize that DLNR does not have the resources to “be everywhere, all the time.” Communities are becoming aware of their ability to take more active roles in resource protection. Thus, the department formalized the Mauka-Makai Watch program, a program very similar to the Neighborhood Watch in which community members act as the “eyes and ears” for the Police Department to help deter, identify, and report crimes.

DLNR is a multifaceted department with each of its divisions governed by its own specific set of rules. These rules are tailored to the activities in which each division is involved. Contained within these rules are penalties and rules guiding prosecution and enforcement actions. Typically, violations have been taken through the state criminal court system.

The Land Board recently adopted a policy that empowers all DLNR staff to take violations before the Board. One advantage of bringing issues before the land board is the exposure these cases have. When people are aware that these issues are being dealt with, the department hopes it will act as a deterrent to others, not to violate the rules. Additionally, this exposure can serve as an educational opportunity for the public to be more aware of the rules and regulations which govern the state’s natural and cultural resources.

“Chapters” of the overall Coastal Policy:

The Changing Shoreline

Coastal hazard mitigation

Shoreline armoring

Erosion management

Coastal characteristics

Public and Private Improvements

Encroachment onto public property

Coastal building setbacks

Shoreline certification

Coastal density

Construction guidelines

User Conflicts

Native Hawaiian rights

Public access

Capacity concerns

Commercial activities

Conflicts between & within groups

Cruise ship management

Jurisdiction - Outreach

Enforcement - Funding

Planning - Permitting

Education

Near shore water concerns

Water Quality

Fishing

Ballast water, hull-fouling & waste disposal from ships

Marine ecosystem management

Cage aquaculture

Coastal islands, wetlands, dunes, estuaries and streams

Partnerships

Partnerships are priorities at DLNR and over the past couple of years we have expanded upon these activities throughout our system.

Watershed Partnerships

- One of the best examples of public-private partnerships are the watershed partnerships
- DLNR provided the initiative and principal support for establishment of statewide watershed partnerships and successfully leveraged State dollars to obtain federal and private competitive grants for watershed management.
- DLNR is a leader and active participant in these voluntary alliances of public and private landowners committed to the common value of protecting forested watersheds for water recharge & other values.
- Watershed partnerships have proven to be a highly effective strategy for the ecosystem management of native watershed resources.
- In 2003, Governor Lingle signed MOA forming alliance of watershed partnerships – putting the independent partnerships under a single umbrella organization.
- DLNR is a national leader in developing landscape-scale cooperative partnerships among private, county, state and federal entities to protect and manage forests for their watershed and native species values.
- Partnerships focus on resource protection that looks beyond ownership - Part of the magic of these partnerships is that they are voluntary and non-regulatory.
- Thirty-five private landowners and organizations, and eighteen public agencies now support the nine watershed partnerships comprising almost 1-million acres of land - approximately one-fourth of the land area of the State of Hawaii is included in Watershed Partnerships.

Hawaii's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

The purpose of developing Hawaii's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS) is to provide the opportunity for resource managers to develop a comprehensive planning process to help manage all of Hawaii's unique wildlife.

Hawaii's Strategy identifies Species of Greatest Conservation Need and their affiliated habitats. It includes strategies for addressing those needs and the conservation of the diversity of species.

Hawaii's CWCS is truly comprehensive in scope, going beyond the initial legislative mandate to fully recognize the interconnectedness of Hawaii's diverse flora and fauna to create an integrated, strategic blueprint for the protection and recovery of Hawaii's biodiversity. Although the magnitude and scope of the work needed to protect and recover Hawaii's unique species are challenging, the Strategy will improve the biological, cultural and economic well being of the islands and their people.

Hawaii's CWCS includes the following eight elements:

- 1) Distribution and abundance of "species of greatest conservation need"
- 2) Locations and relative condition of key habitats
- 3) Problems that may adversely affect species
- 4) Conservation actions proposed to conserve the species and habitats
- 5) Monitoring species and plan effectiveness
- 6) Procedures to review the plan
- 7) Development, implementation, review and revision of the plan
- 8) Public participation

DLNR is leading the effort to collect the best available information from the many existing plans and programs and to coordinate with other local, State, and Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, private landowners, and interested citizens to develop and implement the best approaches to ensure the long-term conservation of Hawaii's native wildlife through Hawaii's CWCS.

The CWCS is especially important to Hawai'i, the United States and even the world, because of the unique biology, cultural importance and economic value of native Hawaiian species. The Hawaiian Islands are the most isolated archipelago in the world, situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean close to 2,500 miles from the nearest continent. Because of this extreme isolation, relatively few life forms survived the rigors of the ocean crossing and reached the islands. Fewer still were able to successfully establish populations in the archipelago over the 70 million year history.

The value of having one document covering the needs of a diverse range of species groups makes Hawaii's CWCS a historic endeavor. Additionally, by working with and soliciting information from a broad range of governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and citizens, Hawaii's CWCS has helped to create consensus, excitement, support, and momentum to protect our native species.

Wao Kele o Puna – A DLNR, OHA and TPL Partnership

Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR,) Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and the Trust for Public Land (TPL) partnered on one of the largest conservation purchases ever facilitated by the State of Hawaii. The agreement protects 25,856 acres - more than 40 square miles - of rainforest known as Wao Kele o Puna, strategically located near Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

The benefit is going beyond the transfer of this land to OHA. In partnering with OHA, DLNR will assist in reinvigorating the Native Hawaiian communities' capacity to manage land. DLNR will pursue other partnerships with OHA and other Native Hawaiian organizations to further enhance natural resource management.

The property has had a history of controversy, litigation and civil protest, but is now on a path to permanent protection thanks to the partnership. Under the plan, the private non-profit Trust for Public Land will acquire the property from Campbell Estate and later convey the culturally important lands to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

DLNR is working closely with OHA to protect and properly manage the vast forest area. Together, the partnership will ensure that that Wao Kele o Puna will no longer be threatened with geothermal energy production or converted to non-forest uses.

The vast rainforest provides essential wildlife habitat for more than 200 native Hawaiian plant and animal species, including several that are listed as threatened or endangered. The forest also serves as a critical corridor for native birds traversing from mauka to makai. Wao Kele o Puna is also critical to protecting drinking water quality in Hawaii County, covering over twenty percent of the Pahoia aquifer, the single largest drinking water source on the island.

This transaction is a major conservation victory for DLNR, and also marks a new area for conservation partnerships. This rare ecosystem comprises the last intact lowland native forests of its kind and has been the focus of controversy for over 20 years, as numerous Native Hawaiians and environmental groups opposed geothermal mining and the blocking of the long-term community access to the land.

The forest had been the proposed site for a large geothermal drilling project in the 1980's and 90's, but test drilling met large-scale community opposition as well as litigation and in the end proved uneconomical. A leading community group, Pele Defense Fund, organized in the 1980's to protect native gathering and religious rights in the forest and was instrumental in focusing attention on the need for permanent protection for the forest.

The vast majority of the funding for the purchase comes from the USDA Forest Service Forest Legacy Program, an innovative federal program and seeks to preserve forest areas and their natural and economic value. The program fosters partnerships between private landowners, participating states, and the U.S. Forest Service to identify and protect environmentally and economically important forests from conversion to non-forest uses.

Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Refuge Rules – National Marine Sanctuary Process

State Marine Refuge Rules

Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) administrative rule establishes a Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) State Marine Refuge for the purpose of achieving long-term conservation and protection of the unique coral reef ecosystems and the related marine resources and species, to ensure their conservation and natural character for present and future generations.

This is the single largest marine conservation effort in the history of the state.

The Marine Refuge manages the resources “using the best available science and a precautionary management approach to resource protection to minimize risks of possible adverse effects on the regional ecosystem, its biodiversity or its indigenous wildlife in this area, especially where data is limited.”

The new rules require a permit for all access. The entry permit program will be consistent with the management programs in the adjacent National Wildlife Refuge.

The rules allow Native Hawaiian cultural, subsistence, and religious practices, and identification and coordination of Native Hawaiian interests, as consistent with applicable law and the long-term conservation and protection of the resources of the marine refuge.

DLNR will aggressively pursue UNESCO World Heritage Site listing

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists seeks the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. NWHI will join the ranks of: Historic Center of Rome, The Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, Great Barrier Reef, Statue of Liberty, Grand Canyon National Park, Yellowstone, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and other special sites around the world.

DLNR will Pursue a Co-managed Sanctuary, much like the Humpback Whale Sanctuary

Marine areas deemed especially significant are set aside for protection through NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary Program. National marine sanctuaries are managed using an ecosystem-based approach, to conserve, protect and enhance their biodiversity, ecological integrity and cultural legacy.

DLNR supports the Marine Sanctuary process and in that supports an organized phase-out of commercial fishing in federal waters. This will make the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands the largest protected area in the world.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

On July 9, 2004, the Governor Lingle submitted, on behalf of the farmers and ranchers of the State of Hawaii, the "Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program and Coordinated Conservation Plan" (CREP).

The Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and associated Coordinated Conservation Plan (CCP) will target watersheds across 560,000 acres of the islands of Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and Hawaii. The CREP is designed to enroll 30,000 acres of cropland and marginal pastureland in 15-year CRP contracts over five-years.

Restoring threatened and endangered species habitat is also a national priority. Reducing polluted runoff to coral reefs is a national and international priority – every year, perennial and intermittent streams deliver sediment onto coral reefs and other near shore marine environments, which can negatively impact these ecosystems. Controlling or eradicating invasive species in Hawaii is a national priority, as evidenced by the National Invasive Species Council's work, which sets policy for federal and state agencies to work collaboratively to solve invasive species problems.

The CREP will aid Hawaii's farmers and ranchers in pursuing stewardship goals to the benefit of the larger environment and community. Some of the expected benefits include restoring riparian buffers and forests in the targeted watersheds, which is critical to providing an adequate supply of clean, fresh water for the islands.

The goal is to restore up to 10,000 acres of native, forested riparian buffers to improve water quality in streams, reduce flow of polluted runoff to near shore waters and coral reefs, and restore terrestrial and aquatic wildlife habitat. This acreage represents 15-30% of all riparian habitat that traverses agricultural land in Hawaii. The applicable practices are riparian forest buffer, wetland restoration, wildlife habitat management buffer, wetland habitat buffer, hardwood tree planting and restoration of rare and declining habitat. Native grass planting is applicable in limited areas with highly erodible lands adjacent to riparian buffers.

In addition, the CREP seeks to restore up to 20,000 acres of highly erodible cropland and marginal pastureland in native tree-planting practices in critical watersheds and groundwater recharge areas and areas that contribute to sedimentation problems. This applies to upper elevation and/or high rainfall areas where conversion of forest to pasture and cropland has led to increased rates of runoff that contribute to high soil erosion, limit groundwater recharge necessary for water quality and quantity, and/or reduce base flow in streams. Enrollments will include all main islands, including Maui, Hawaii, Lanai, Molokai, Kauai and Oahu. Tree planting will assist in reversing this situation. The applicable practices are hardwood tree-planting, restoration of rare and declining habitat and wetlands restoration.

Key to the successful implementation of CREP in Hawaii will require modification to hardwood tree-planting practices and Congressional authorization of special provisions for the USDA Secretary to waive the adjusted gross income (AGI) limitations. Hawaii's at-risk areas include degraded pasturelands, rather than croplands; these tend to lie adjacent to significant forested watershed areas. Likewise, CREP will be of limited value unless the AGI rule is waived, because only a small percentage of otherwise eligible lands will qualify. A significant number of Hawaii's ranches are owned by long-time family corporations, which over the years have found it necessary to diversify their business interests due to the dramatic fluctuations in cattle prices. These businesses have a strong commitment to their ranching operations, the land and land stewardship practices; yet, they require financial incentives to implement CREP components.

Hawaii Tourism Authority

- Although the BLNR Chair is a non-voting member on HTA, participating with HTA is critical and essential, as a way for the department to work with the visitor industry.
- This year we are receiving \$1.8-million from HTA to support our parks and trails programs.
- Working with HTA is not just about money – HTA conducted studies of our State Parks that help us with our management and maintenance
 - Hawaii State Parks Survey – February 2004
 - This plan estimated the number of people who use our parks, identified park user mix, and evaluated behavior and attitudes, especially satisfaction.
 - There are an estimated 9.2-million residents and visitors per year that visit Hawai'i State Parks.
 - 69% out-of-state (6.3 million) and 31% resident (2.9 million).
 - The Natural Resources Assessment – July 2004
 - This was an in depth inventory of the state's frequently visited environmental sites.
 - Provides a strategic plan for the expenditure of the monies from the HTA Tourism Special Fund mandated for improving natural resource sites frequented by visitors.
 - Hawaii Tourism Strategic Plan 2005-2015 – October 2004
 - Outlines a shared vision for Hawaii tourism in the year 2015 by Hawaii's tourism stakeholders – the government entities, private industry, residents and visitors who are involved in tourism; and offers a roadmap – strategic directions, goals, and responsible and supporting partners – for achieving that vision.

Mauna Kea Neighbors

The Mauna Kea Neighbors partnership was initiated in 2003 by the Department of Land and Natural Resources. The partnership is made up of representatives from a variety of area landowners including:

Department of Land and Natural Resources
U.S. Army
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Parker Ranch
Office of Mauna Kea Management
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Institute for Astronomy

The group was formed in recognition that different landowners along the slopes of Mauna Kea share a responsibility to work together to help protect and manage the area.

A series of periodic meetings began in early 2004, and continue today. Landowners take turns hosting each meeting with the agenda focused on the activities and accomplishments by the host. Group members are able to learn more about their neighbors and have a chance to see first hand what challenges and opportunities each face on their property.

The meetings are a way for landowners to consider opportunities for partnerships. For example, an issue of initial concern revolved around the availability of potable water in the area. Landowners recognized their shared concern over the shortage of potable water and the need to work together to ensure the availability of water in the area.

Issues have expanded to include road infrastructure, security, economic opportunities, and research. Ultimately the meetings have moved all participants toward a better understanding of who their neighbors in the area are and what they are doing.

The meetings further offer a chance for landowners to look toward the future of the Mauna Kea area and work together to help guide the future plans for the area in a cooperative stewardship of Mauna Kea.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources has multiple interests in the Mauna Kea area and thus is heavily involved. Divisions that which participate include: Historic Preservation, which oversees historic properties in the area; the Division of Forestry and Wildlife, which manages the Mauna Kea forest reserve and natural area reserve; State Parks, which manages the Mauna Kea State Recreation Area; the Commission of Water Resource Management, which manages the State's water resources; the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands, which regulates land use within the conservation district and Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement, which enforces the Department's rules and regulations.

Department of Education

- Our partnership with the Department of Education is another one of the best partnerships we have, and a very important one to me, personally.
- Since 2003, we have had discussions with Pat Hamamoto (Schools Superintendent) – Clayton Fujie (Deputy Superintendent) – Colleen Murakami (Environmental curriculum coordinator) and others within the DOE.
 - Have discussed a number of issues
 - We want to get Hawaii’s kids into the best classrooms in the world – into our forests, nearshore waters, streams
 - We want to help students see that their backyard as a classroom
 - We want to provide them with - meaningful – useful – practical experiences
 - Assisting with our efforts to provide Koa “canoe logs” is our first effort with DOE
 - Unfortunately, most of Hawaii’s “canoe trees” have been harvested over the past 10-centuries.
 - To make sure we will have canoe logs available in the future, the Land Board recently designated the Kapapala Koa Canoe Forest Management Area in Ka’u as the first Forest Management Area specifically designated for the development and harvesting of koa canoe logs.
 - Youth across the State will be involved in an innovative statewide partnership between the Departments of Education and Land and Natural Resources in the stewardship of this forestry initiative.
 - Our partnership with the DOE is important to this effort for several reasons.
 - We want to get kids into the forest – one of the best classrooms in the world.
 - Likewise, having a child assist with the planting and cultivation of a koa seedling, then seeing a 100-year old tree, will help put into context how time is measured with our natural resources.
 - In addition, we want them to learn importance of the forest
 - that forests are not just about trees
 - are habitat for other species
 - are watersheds
 - supply us with fresh water resources
 - provide erosion control and
 - ultimately protect our coral reefs
 - We are looking at other partnerships with the DOE involving
 - Ocean, streams and other activities
 - Assist with Track learning
 - Look for opportunities in on-the-job training – apprenticeships;
 - Let students know there is a diversity of job opportunities in natural and cultural resource matters

Education Centers

Natural and cultural resource education centers (environmental education centers) can be loosely defined as facilities that are open to the public, with programs and resources that promote and conduct natural and cultural resource education. Programs are taught that increase awareness, knowledge and skills, and ultimately result in a better appreciation and understanding of the environment.

The purpose of natural and cultural resource education centers is to have facilities in appropriate settings to promote and enhance natural and cultural resource education experiences.

Objectives of natural and cultural resource education centers include:

- Education that will prepare individuals for responsible environmental citizenry
- To assist teachers in incorporating environmental education in their curriculum
- Provide learning opportunities for students, teachers and the general public
- Build partnerships - Community outreach

The following are examples of programs and activities available at many natural and cultural resource education centers throughout the state.

School Programs:

- DOE and private school students are brought to education centers to participate in natural and cultural resource learning activities geared toward specific grade level curriculum
- Insight into Hawaiian natural and cultural ecosystems and history
- Interpreting the natural and cultural history of native flora and fauna

Visitor Use:

- Visitors have a unique opportunity to learn about Hawaii's natural and cultural environment, ecosystems and history.

Community Groups:

- Community service projects for groups such as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and other service agencies (Restoring habitat and caring for and tending to specific natural areas, providing nature learning activities to children on weekends)

For Everyone:

- Help to foster appreciation, awareness, respect and understanding of Hawaii's natural and cultural environment
- Agreements/partnerships with various organizations and government agencies which foster community participation, awareness and love for Hawaii's unique natural and cultural resources

Natural and Cultural Education Centers help to teach the process of informed decision making, taking constructive action and making the commitment to ensure stewardship of the Hawaii's environment.

Examples of Natural and Cultural Resource Education centers include: Hawaii Nature Center (Makiki and Iao Valley,) TREE (Kona,) Hanauma Bay and DOE at Kokee.

Ranger Program

This is an experimental program initially started with a grant from the Hawaii Tourism Authority. The first “Ranger” was stationed at the Ahihi-Kinohiwa Natural Area Reserve on Maui. Subsequent Rangers are being placed at Haena Park (Kauai,) Ke Kahakai Park and Kealahou (Big Island,) Diamond Head and Kaena Point Parks (Oahu.) Other sites are under consideration for this initial experimental program.

The ranger program helps DLNR better manage recreational areas for the protection of the resource and the enjoyment and safety of residents and visitors. The ranger program significantly supports efforts to manage, improve and protect. The addition of a ranger will add to the visitor experience, and it will also help to protect Hawaii’s natural resources so they may be enjoyed for generations.

Rangers interact with guests to promote an understanding, awareness and respect for the natural and cultural resources and the recreational opportunities through one-on-one discussions, and interpretive talks. This guest interaction provides information on rules and regulations, health and safety concerns, resources and the cultural and natural history of the area. Rangers focus on:

Resource Protection

- While roaming the area to interact with visitors, the ranger also patrols the area for illegal or harmful activities that might damage the resource. While the ranger does not serve as a law enforcement officer, he or she addresses issues by educating guests. In situations where significant illegal activities occur, the rangers will appropriate enforcement agencies. Rangers also are responsible for regularly monitoring the condition of the natural and cultural resources and report resource management needs to the appropriate DLNR department staff.

Public Safety

- By increasing guest awareness, the ranger decreases the chance of guests encountering a harmful situation. Much like a roaming lifeguard, their presence also increases safety in the area due to their training and access to communication support.

Information and Education

- Rangers interact with guests and resource users to promote an understanding, awareness and respect for the natural and cultural resources and the recreational opportunities through one-on-one discussions, and interpretive talks.

Rangers are responsible for interpretation, monitoring guest activities, making periodic field inspections, conducting resource management activities, assisting with safety and emergency procedures, and monitoring all field activities.

Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council

On January 6, 2005 Governor Lingle appointed several cabinet members to make up and serve on the newly created Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council (HOCC.) BLNR Chairperson, Peter Young, was appointed to serve as Chair of the HOCC.

HOCC was formed to provide directed leadership and coordinated actions among all state agencies in addressing Hawaii's ocean and coastal concerns, as well as provide a mechanism for cooperation and collaboration.

The purpose of the Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council is to gather information and provide advice and recommendations on direction and planning for addressing Hawaii's ocean and coastal matters throughout the State to foster coordinated approaches that support local initiatives on ocean and coastal concerns.

The Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council is a joint effort between state, county and federal governments, as well as the profit and non-profit sectors.

Representatives from respective agencies and organizations with an interest in the well-being of Hawaii pertaining to ocean and coastal issues have been invited to participate, by invitation of the Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council.

Running a comprehensive program addressing Hawaii's ocean and coastal concerns through a reviewing board of representatives of concerned government agencies will not only eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and provide maximum leveraging and coordination of existing state funding from all concerned agencies, it will also help promote increased and targeted participation and funding from cooperating entities.

The Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council provides advice and recommendations on how to:

1. Address the social, cultural, environmental, economic and security issues of the State of Hawaii as they relate to ocean and coastal matters;
2. Identify and understand ocean and coastal concerns from all perspectives;
3. Organize and streamline the process for addressing ocean and coastal issues; and
4. Explore, pursue, and develop additional sources of funding to address ocean and coastal issues, as appropriate.

It is anticipated that the Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council will provide the opportunity to learn from other states about ocean and coastal related issues. Through partnerships and information sharing, the State must take a more proactive role in dealing with ocean and coastal policy throughout the State.

The initial activity of the Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council is to serve as a forum to discuss and provide recommendations to the update of the State's Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP.) Subsequent activity will be focused on implementing the ORMP.

Summary of some of DLNR's Recent Initiatives

Invasive Species

Hawaii Invasive Species Council (HISC):

- The invasive species initiative is an integrated, multi-year program to prevent invasive species from entering Hawaii, response and control of invasive species that are already here, targeted research and public outreach.

Salvinia Molesta Removal from Lake Wilson:

- In early 2003, salvinia molesta, an invasive freshwater fern that had been left unchecked by prior administrations, covered the entire 300-acre Lake Wilson, an irrigation reservoir on the island of Oahu.
- The State orchestrated a cooperative response involving 29-partnering organizations and over 280-individuals from the community, City & County, State and Federal agencies clearing 95% of the lake by July 2003 when the lake was reopened for public use.

Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan:

- In 2003, Hawaii adopted the State of Hawaii Aquatic Invasive Species Management Plan as a major step in the development of a comprehensive program to protect Hawaii from invasive species.

Marine Resource Protection:

Coastal Policy – Marine Managed Areas/Marine Protected Areas:

- For nearly 40 years the State of Hawaii has been designating marine areas for special management - for socio-economic reasons, including local community support, reducing conflicts between user groups, ease of public access, ease of establishing and marking boundaries, cultural value and/or scenic beauty.
- Over the past eight years, DLNR has addressed management issues at some of the marine managed areas and adapted their management on a case-by-case basis
- Few of the existing areas managed by DLNR within the same category (e.g., the 11 MLCDs) have the same goals and management objectives, or the same regulations permitting or prohibiting activities.
- Significant variation is found in the regulation of commercial activities. In most cases, the variation is the result of the extensive community input process that was undertaken by DLNR to obtain community support for the designation of a particular site. In addition, the science (both biological and socio-economic) that is applied to assess the effectiveness of a particular site has changed and grown substantially since many of these sites were first designated.
- Two and a half years ago, the Division of Aquatic Resources (DLNR-DAR) hired a Marine Protected Area Coordinator on contract to evaluate the department's current system of marine managed areas and to develop a framework and new designation criteria that can be used to better manage our current sites and used as a tool in the consideration of designating potential new sites.

Marine Resource Protection:

Formation of Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Sanctuary:

- Hawaii is in the process of working with the federal Sanctuaries program to consider the establishment of a national marine sanctuary at the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI.) Hawaii supports the concept of a co-managed Sanctuary in the NWHI.
- Benefits of becoming a National Marine Sanctuary include: coordinated management among agencies, ecosystem level management that cuts across jurisdictional boundaries (i.e. State manages nearshore coral reefs, federal agencies manage deeper water,) increased resources for management activities and increased enforcement presence.
- In the interim, Hawaii has developed rules to designate the region as a limited access marine refuge – the single largest marine conservation effort in the history of the state.
- The state supports an organized, phase-out of commercial bottomfishing in federal waters

Coral Reef Task Force/Local Action Strategies:

- Actively participate in the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (Task Force) in efforts to preserve and protect coral reef ecosystems - focused action at the local level to reduce key threats to reefs - Local Action Strategies (LAS) - Fisheries Management, Land-based Sources of Pollution, Public Awareness, Aquatic Invasive Species and Recreational Uses.

West Hawaii Marine Area:

- Work to develop and sustain the Local Resource Councils (LRCs), aligned with ahupuaa, in small, isolated fishing communities, including providing resources and training to develop the LRCs as functioning working groups engaged in collaborative decision making and conflict resolution;
- Assist in developing a method to measure and evaluate socio-cultural attitudes with respect to marine resources and management of these resources within identified communities;
- Compile a WHFC resource background manual for educating new WHFC and LRC members;
- Assist in the development of educational outreach materials and methods for LRCs and their community members;
- Ensure that WHFC and LRC members have the latest information and research available on fisheries related topics; and
- Assist in developing ReefWatch volunteer monitoring programs within the LRCs, including development of protocols suitable to these communities and training in monitoring techniques and data gathering.

Coastal Resource Protection:

Hawaii Coastal Hazard Mitigation Guidebook

- The purpose of the guidebook is as a resource to reduce the risk to coastal development by planning for natural hazards such as erosion, flooding, tsunamis and hurricanes - topics include coastal and bluff erosion, flooding, wave inundation, hurricanes and tsunamis.

Coastal Resource Protection:

Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council:

- Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council was formed to provide directed leadership and coordinated actions among all state agencies in addressing Hawaii's ocean and coastal concerns, as well as provide a mechanism for cooperation and collaboration.
- The initial activity of the Hawaii Ocean and Coastal Council is to serve as a forum to discuss and provide recommendations to the update of the State's Ocean Resources Management Plan (ORMP.) Subsequent activity will be focused on implementing the ORMP.

Coastal Policy - Integrated Shoreline Policy:

- The Policy seeks to initiate focused, goal-oriented discussions with the respective Counties to establish a consensus on the source of physical coastal problems and institutional weaknesses in addressing such problems.
- The Policy further seeks to develop and enter into cooperative agency agreements with the goal of identifying and minimizing erosion hazards and impacts to state beaches.
- The discussion will address shoreline certification process and coastal setbacks.

Shoreline Certification Working Group

- Headed shoreline certification working group pursuant to SCR 51 to investigate the adequacy of the shoreline certification process

Improved Shoreline Certification Process

- Entered in to Tri-party agreement with DAGS and UH Sea Grant to hire a second Coastal Lands Specialist to work on issues such as shoreline delineations, beach restoration, analysis and resolution of shoreline conflicts, etc.

Expedited Beach Nourishment Projects:

- The State is in the final stages of establishing an expedited small-scale (up to 10,000 cubic yards) sand replenishment permit - the hope is coastal property owners will elect to replenish their beach frontage, rather than construct a seawall or other hardening options.

Land-based Resource Protection:

Watershed Partnerships:

- DLNR is a leader and active participant in these voluntary alliances of public and private landowners committed to the common value of protecting forested watersheds for water recharge & other values - proven to be a highly effective strategy for the ecosystem management of native watershed resources.
- Watershed partnerships have Thirty-five private landowners and organizations, and eighteen public agencies now support the nine watershed partnerships comprising almost 1-million acres of land (approximately one-fourth of the land area of the State of Hawaii.)

Land-based Resource Protection:

Wao Kele o Puna – A Partnership Between DLNR, OHA and TPL

- Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR,) Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) and the Trust For Public Land (TPL) partnered on one of the largest conservation purchases ever facilitated by the State of Hawaii. The agreement protects 25,856 acres - more than 40 square miles - of rainforest known as Wao Kele o Puna, strategically located near Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- The benefit is going beyond the transfer of this land to OHA. In partnering with OHA, DLNR will assist in reinvigorating the Native Hawaiian communities' capacity to manage land. DLNR will pursue other partnerships with OHA and other Native Hawaiian organizations to further enhance natural resource management.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

- On July 9, 2004, the Governor Lingle submitted, on behalf of the farmers and ranchers of the State of Hawaii, the "Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program and Coordinated Conservation Plan" (CREP).
- The Hawaii Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and associated Coordinated Conservation Plan (CCP) will target watersheds across 560,000 acres of the islands of Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and Hawaii. The CREP is designed to enroll 30,000 acres of cropland and marginal pastureland in 15-year CRP contracts over five-years.
- The CREP program works to: Restore threatened and endangered species habitat, Reduce polluted runoff to coral; and Control or eradicate invasive species.

Forestry - Land Owner Assistance:

- Forest Stewardship provides technical and financial assistance to owners of non-industrial private forestland. The purpose of this program is to assist non-industrial private forest landowners to more actively manage their forest and related resources, and to increase the economic and environmental benefits of these lands - protect their forest, wildlife & watershed resources.
- Forest Legacy protects private forestlands from being converted to non-forest uses. Forest Land Enhancement provides educational, technical and financial assistance to help private forest landowners implement their sustainable forestry management objectives.

Fire Management Program:

- Protection to forest reserves, natural area reserves, wildlife and plant sanctuaries and public hunting areas.
- Wildfire is a threat to Hawai'i's economy, society and natural resources.

Rockfall Hazard Assessments:

- Developing appropriate policies and protocol for addressing rockfall/landslide/debris flow issues on or originating from public lands.
- Due to the vast amount of public lands in undeveloped areas, dangerous natural conditions on public lands that could expose the State to liability are quite extensive.

Land-based Resource Protection:

Conservation District Lands:

- Initiated comprehensive revision of Title 13-1, HAR related to regulation of Conservation District Lands, including designation of new sub-zones

Wildlife Protection:

Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy:

- Hawaii's historic Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy develops scientific recommendations for conservation action in this State, and enlarges the support needed to implement the Strategy.
- Hawaii's Strategy will identify species of greatest conservation need and their affiliated habitats - addressing those needs and the conservation of the diversity of species.

Endangered Species Recovery:

- Hawaii has been called the endangered species capital of the world and unfortunately leads the nation in endangered species listings with 317-federally listed species.
- Hawaii is also a national leader in seeking innovative solutions to make the endangered species act work better for both people and the species - Safe Harbor Agreements and Habitat Conservation Plans.
- The State continues to make progress to protect and recover threatened and endangered plant and wildlife populations with broad-based public-private partnerships that support more than 100 forest birds, seabirds, water birds, invertebrates and plants.

Native Bird Recovery:

- Develop projects to protect and restore suitable habitat, basic research to identify threats, management actions to minimize those threats, long-term monitoring and trend analysis to guide conservation efforts, captive propagation and reintroduction programs for critically endangered species, and education and outreach.
- Notable program successes include: Nene (Hawaiian goose) recovered from a population on the brink of extinction with fewer than 50 birds to more than 1,300 at present; Alala (Hawaiian crow) was saved from extinction in the wild with a captive propagation program; Puaiohi (native forest bird) is recovering from a population numbering only a few dozen to 300-400 now; & a new population of Palila (native forest bird) has established on the north slope of Mauna Kea.

Kawainui & Hamakua Marshes:

- Objective is restoring habitat for native Hawaiian waterbirds and migratory shorebirds.
- Kawainui (literally the big water), 830 acres in size, was once the largest cultivated freshwater fishpond on Oahu - numerous heiau.
- The pond is home to four endangered marsh birds and over 60 other birds, fish and aquatic animals that use this area.
- Hamakua Marsh covers 22.7 acres - downstream from Kawai Nui Marsh then to Kaelepulu Pond and into Kaelepulu Stream to Kailua Bay.

Education and Outreach:

Koa Canoe Log Forest:

- Kapapala Koa Canoe Forest Management Area in Kau, Hawaii, became the first Forest Management Area specifically designated for the development and harvesting of koa canoe logs.
- It is estimated that it takes up to 125-years or more to grow a koa tree large enough for a voyaging canoe - the period may be shortened if specific koa logs are identified for canoes and forestry prescriptions are applied to favor the growth of trees for canoe logs.
- Youth across the State will be involved in an innovative statewide partnership between the Departments of Education and DLNR in the stewardship of this forestry initiative.

National Hunting and Fishing Day:

- The public participates in activities (with safety instruction) that include shooting firearms, shotguns, handguns, archery and casting fishing lines.
- Community-based event benefits needy families, as clubs, organizations and businesses sponsor hands-on activities, demonstrations and displays, all for donations of canned goods for the Hawaii Food Bank.
- Since 1995, the Department of Land and Natural Resource's Hunter Education Program and hunting and fishing clubs have donated more than 3 tons of food and several thousands of dollars in contributions to the Hawaii Food Bank.

Hunter Education:

- Hawaii's program began in 1978 as a voluntary course. On July 1, 1990, the hunter education course was made mandatory by statute. Hunter education is offered in each state, Canadian province, and parts of Mexico. Since its implementation, there has been a tremendous decline in hunting related accidents across the country.

Youth Conservation Corps:

- The Youth Conservation Corps and Americorp Intern program (YCC) is a hands-on summer learning experience aimed at educating Hawaii's youth on the many conservation issues that threaten Hawaii's unique environment. Team members worked on projects such as endangered species restoration, trail maintenance, out-planting, species monitoring and invasive plant removal.

Shark Attack Response Team:

- Incidents of sharks biting people in Hawaiian waters are very rare, occurring on average at a rate of about three or four per year - fatal shark bites are extremely rare.
- Forty species of sharks that occur in Hawaiian waters - eight species are somewhat common - whitetip reef, sandbar, scalloped hammerhead, and occasionally tiger.
- It's not known why tiger sharks sometimes bite humans. Any evidence does not support the idea that they mistake a person for a natural prey item, such as a turtle.
- The shark may be trying to determine if a person is a potential prey item, it may come across a person while in a feeding "mode," or perhaps there is some other explanation.

Education and Outreach:

Educations Centers

- The development and expansion of environmental education centers across the State has been a continuing priority for the Lingle administration.
- These environmental education facilities, in appropriate natural settings, are open to the public with programs and resources that promote and enhance natural and cultural resource education.

Shoreline, Conservation Lands & Coastal Hazards/Process Outreach

- Completed new brochure for the Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands
- Completed new publication on Purchasing Coastal Real Estate in Hawaii
- Completed new publication on Erosion Alternatives for Hawaii
- Public Outreach on Shoreline Landscaping. OCCL is disseminating information on this issue. Problem is that shoreline landscaping is impacting public access

Monk Seal Response:

- DLNR works in partnership with the NOAA Fisheries in responding to a variety of monk seal events including haul-out, birthing, injury and harassment, as well as conducts public outreach and education.
- DLNR staff assists NOAA Fisheries in marine protected species conservation activities, outreach, education and response activities.

Fresh Water Resource Protection:

Alternative Water Resource Options:

- CWRM completed the 2004 Hawaii Water Reuse Survey and Report. This report assesses wastewater reuse opportunities and obstacles in Hawaii. The report includes a statewide inventory of reuse activity and reclamation projects for both government and private sector projects. The report also identifies opportunities for future reuse projects, including potential obstacles and options to facilitate expanded implementation of wastewater reuse.
- In 2005, the Bureau of Reclamation, in cooperation with CWRM completed a Hawaii Stormwater Reclamation Appraisal Report. The report assesses stormwater reclamation and reuse opportunities in Hawaii. The appraisal level study includes a review of current runoff and reclamation technologies, evaluation of potential uses of reclaimed stormwater, identification of conceptual projects, and recommendations for future investigation and further studies.

Lalakea Alternative Mitigation Plan (LAMP) Project:

- The Lalakea Alternative Mitigation Plan (LAMP) Project provides for the restoration of diverted water to Lalakea Stream on the Island of Hawaii, while creating opportunities for a wide-range of scientific research, incorporating student education and community participation components. This cooperative project between the CWRM, Kamehameha Schools, and Bishop Museum also involves scientists from numerous agencies and institutions.

Fresh Water Resource Protection:

Stream Protection and Management Program Implementation Plan:

- With regard to the setting of IFS, the Stream Protection and Management (SPAM) Branch of the CWRM has developed a Program Implementation Plan to identify the foundational program elements necessary for addressing instream flow standards statewide.
- Specific goals, strategic issues, actions and work tasks are outlined within the plan, and it shall be evaluated periodically over the course of the year to identify tasks that have been completed, those that need to be initiated, and any new tasks that need to be included. The plan is intended to be a “living” document that shall also serve as a tracking mechanism for the overall progress of the SPAM Program.

Instream Flow Standards (IFS):

- The CWRM is developing a standardized methodology to initially establish quantifiable interim instream flow standards (IIFS). The CWRM is proceeding with “utmost haste” as directed by the State Supreme Court within realistic budgetary and resource constraints. A standardized IFS methodology will allow for application of uniform criteria to available data, while providing consistency and transparency to the wide range of complexities in the overall IFS process.
- It is anticipated that an acceptable and practical methodology will avoid lengthy litigation and provide for the establishment of IFS, while avoiding the high cost of site-specific studies and/or related litigation.

Hawaii Water Plan Update:

- The Hawaii Water Plan (which includes the Water Resource Protection Plan, Water Quality Plan, State Water Projects Plan, Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan, and Water Use and Development Plans for each county) is critical for the effective and coordinated protection, conservation, development and management of the State’s water resources.
- Critical sections of the Water Resource Protection Plan are currently being developed or updated, including ground and surface water assessments, conservation and protection policies, monitoring plans, and resource augmentation options.
- The State Water Projects Plan, which provides information and guidance to the counties regarding planned State source developments and future water demands for state projects, was updated and distributed to the counties in 2003.
- Updating of the Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan (Phase III) is being undertaken in cooperative partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the State Department of Agriculture (DOA) and will provide estimates of future agricultural water demands. Phases I and II of the Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan, which identified critical irrigation systems and system rehabilitation needs and priorities, were completed in 2003 and 2004, respectively.
- The counties of Honolulu, Hawaii, and Maui are undertaking updates of their respective Water Use and Development Plans, which will set forth the broad allocation of water to land use within each of the counties.

Fresh Water Resource Protection:

Hawaii Green Business Program:

- In 2004, CWRM participated in the Hawaii Green Business Program's Hotel Water Conservation Card program. Partners included the Hawaii Chamber of Commerce, Hawaiian Electric Company, Hawaii Hotel and Lodging Association, the State Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, the respective county water departments, and over 70 hotel properties statewide. In January 2005, Governor Lingle held a ceremony to recognize various hotels and industry leaders for meeting Hawaii Green Business criteria of compliance. The program has been successful in reaching out to the majority of hotels statewide to implement water conservation measures that have resulted in both electrical and water resource savings.

Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards Update:

- The Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards set forth minimum standards to ensure the safe and sanitary maintenance and operation of wells, the prevention of waste, and the prevention of contamination of ground water aquifers. Based on the staff's experience in working with the standards, which were initially adopted in 1997, and based on suggestions from drillers, consultants and well owners, the CWRM completed its first update of the standards in 2004, with a primary goal to streamline the standards while maximizing resource protection.

Drought Mitigation:

- The Hawaii Drought Council (HDC) evolved out of an ad hoc committee to address the problems of drought in Hawaii in 1999. The HDC was responsible for developing the Hawaii Drought Plan and securing drought emergency assistance funding from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation benefiting farmers/ranchers in response to statewide drought impacts.
- CWRM facilitated acquisition of approximately \$210,000 in emergency drought assistance in 2001 from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) benefiting farmers/ranchers on the islands of Oahu and Hawaii, and the DOA for its Molokai Irrigation System. Again in 2003, CWRM secured approximately \$170,000 in funding from BOR in support of similar statewide emergency drought assistance.
- In cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, CWRM revised and updated the Hawaii Drought Plan (HDP) in 2005. The updated HDP provides for improved communication and sharing of drought information and sets forth a modified drought leadership structure through the establishment of County Drought Committees.

Deep Monitor Well Program:

- Deep monitor wells penetrate the entire water column from the overlying fresh water, through the brackish portion of the lens and into the underlying salt water. Data collected from these wells are used to track changes in the aquifer condition/thickness in response to climate or pumping stresses

Fresh Water Resource Protection:

Streamlined Processing of Well Construction and Pump Installation Permits:

- The requirements of the Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards are implemented and enforced through the well construction and pump installation permitting process. In conjunction with the 2004 update to Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards, and in response to concerns raised by the public and staff, changes to the current administrative approval of well construction and pump installation were made.
- The revised Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards and related permit application forms have been made available online to the general public to further facilitate and streamline the permitting process. This information, along with other resource management, protection, and planning information maintained on the CWRM's website has raised public awareness and education on the necessary measures for sustaining and protecting our islands' water resources.

DLNR Prototype State Agency Water Conservation Plan:

- With funding assistance from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, CWRM completed the development of a prototype Water Conservation Plan for the department in 2005. The project included assessment of water use information from various DLNR facilities to establish water use profiles and typical facility categories, which may be applicable to other State agencies. Water conservation measures were identified and evaluated for five prototype facilities, which included projection of potential water savings, estimates of program implementation costs, and identification of measures of effectiveness and obstacles related to expansion of program measures to other agency facilities.
- The recommended conservation measures for the five prototype facilities could initially save DLNR over 1.2 million gallons of water per month and over \$31,000 per year on its water bill.

Recreation:

State Park Improvements:

- After years of neglect, Governor Lingle initiated a multi-year multi-million dollar program to repair, replace or improve Hawaii's State Parks, the first major reconstruction of State Parks facilities and restrooms in over 40 years - 69 parks, sites and monuments.

Park Partnership Programs:

- DLNR Parks Division has been on the forefront of developing partnerships with community groups in the protection of many of Hawaii's natural and cultural resources.
- The "friends of" and "curator" agreements they have developed set protocols and agreements for the upkeep and maintenance of many of Hawaii's parks and cultural sites - allowing communities to take an active role in park management.
- Outreach seeking public input regarding many of the current State Park improvement projects, and plans: Koke'e Master Plan, Kaiwi Shoreline Plan and Kaluanui Master Plan.

Recreation:

Coastal Policy - Ocean Recreation User Conflicts and Capacity:

- The Policy on ocean recreation user conflict and capacity addresses seeks to eliminate or minimize conflict.
- DOBOR is also in the process of developing and refining management tools that can be used for better management, including short-term concession/permit agreements to serve as immediate tools to better management ocean recreation uses.

Partnership with the Hawaii Tourism Authority:

- Through HTA funding DLNR has been able to fund many State Park improvements and beautification efforts. Some of the projects from 2004-2005 include a protection plan for Haena and Kekaha Kai State Parks, improvements at Diamond State Monument and improvements at Hapuna Beach State Recreation Area.
- Additionally staff works with HTA in the appropriation of DLNR's share of the Transient Accommodation Tax. TAT helped finance restroom improvements, parking, walkway and signage improvements at various parks and properties.

Risk Assessment Working Group:

- Formed to review and implement standard warning signs for public notification of hazards in wilderness areas - using the most current national sign standards - address priority natural hazards: flash floods, falling rocks, hazardous cliffs, submerged hazards (no jumping or diving) as well as management signs (end of trail, end of road, area closed.)
- Appropriate signage, identifying and notifying the associated hazards, allows the public to enjoy our spectacular natural areas.

Enforcement:

Coastal Policy - Enforcement Outreach and Education:

- DLNR, understanding the value of outreach in education both Hawaii's residents and visitors in proper use of Hawaii's resources, is developing a policy to better engage the public and promote responsible use of our natural resources.
- The policy looks to both continue and expand enforcement outreach.
- Bring alleged violations before the Land Board for processing thus increasing the profile and exposure of these cases in an effort to help deter others and spread the message of compliance with Hawaii's rules and regulations.
- Another component is working with the community to develop a Mauka-Makai Watch program.

Ranger Program:

- Experimental program - Rangers interact with visitors to promote an understanding, awareness, and respect for the natural and cultural resources and the recreational opportunities - information on rules and regulations, health and safety concerns, resources and the cultural and natural history of the area.

Enforcement:

Mauka-Makai Watch:

- The Mauka-Makai Watch (like Neighborhood Watch) concept is based on the idea that the people who use, live closest to or are involved with the resources are in the best position to help in ensuring compliance with resource protection and preservation.
- Mauka-Makai Watch involves communities assisting resource managers and regulators responsible for our natural and cultural resources; we are working with The Nature Conservancy, Community Conservation Network and Hawaii Wildlife Fund.

Bureau of Conveyances:

Improving Bureau of Conveyances Operations:

- Recognizing the need to improve their services to customers and increase efficiency in operations, contracted Hoike Consulting Inc. to complete a workflow study, which encompassed a review of all areas of Bureau operations including evaluating procedures, staffing, efficiency, and performance as well as recommendations by the consultant.

Historic Preservation:

Protection of Burial Sites:

- The Historic Preservation Division protects human skeletal remains that have been inadvertently disturbed as a result of construction activities or natural erosion by responding to and when necessary stabilizing these burials approximately two to three times per week.
- The division has facilitated the reinterment of approximately 3,000 sets of native Hawaiian skeletal remains since 1991. This accomplishment was realized by developing collaborative relationships with various Hawaiian organizations and property owners.
- The Historic Preservation Division conducted training for Island Burial Council members to better prepare them for their responsibilities.
- SHPD worked with the Hawaiian Community to develop criteria for selecting regional representatives who serve on the five Island Burial Councils. The resulting criteria assure members are familiar with the ahupuaa they represent and are well-trained in traditional Hawaiian burial practices.

Protection of Historic Sites:

- Assisted the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers in making Congressional leaders aware of Hawaiian Historic sites at risk of loss if proposed changes in the National Preservation Act were enacted by Congress.
- Added new sites to the State register of Historic Places.
- Improved procedures for issuing archaeological permits to ensure that only qualified firms are able to conduct archaeological work in the State.
- Worked with the Hawaiian community to pass legislation initiated by the Lingle Administration to increase penalties for violating Hawaii's preservation laws.

Island of Hawaii

Location	Project Comment	Design Start	Est Bid	Start	Completion
Department of Agriculture					
Lower Hamakua Ditch Flume Repair	Under Construction	Done	3/4/04	Aug-04	Dec-05
Paauilo Pipeline	In Design	Feb-04	Oct-05	Jan-05	Jan-06
Upper Hamakua Ditch Repairs	Under Construction	Done	Done	Mar-05	Jan-06
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation Projects					
Kawaihae SBH South Basin, Ramp, Finger Piers, Comfort Stn.	Need release of funds		Pending	Pending	Pending
Pohoiki BH Impr.	In Design		Jan-06	Jun-06	Jun-07
Wailoa SBH Dredging	Pending Funding		Pending	Pending	Pending
Fenders	Under Constr		6/22/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement					
Waimea - Education Facility	Pending Construction		12/9/04	Pending	Pending
Division of Forestry and Wildlife Projects					
Pu'u Wa'a Wa'a Reservoir Re-Lining	Bid out		6/9/05	Oct-05	Jun-06
Division of Engineering and CWRM Projects					
Honokaa Exploratory Well "B"	Pending Construction		Done	Pending	Pending
Land Division Projects					
Mana Quarry Industrial Site EIS	Planning EIS only		N/A	N/A	
Kikala-Keokea Subdivision	Under Const.	Pending	4/22/04	Feb-05	Feb-06
Division of State Parks Projects					
Akaka Falls (Remove Cesspool)	In Design		Mar-06	Jul-06	Jun-07
Walkway and railing improvement	In Design		Mar-06	Jul-06	Feb-07
Restroom Renovation	Under Construction		5/6/04	Mar-05	Sep-05
Hapuna Beach SP (Remove Cesspool)	Pending Constrn		4/28/05	Oct-05	Mar-06
Parking Resurfacing	Bid		6/16/05	Pending	Pending
Access Road and Parking	Pending	Feb-04	6/17/04	Pending	Pending
Renovate Restroom & Cottage	Under Construction	Dec-02	6/24/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
Restroom, Walkways & Site Imp.	Under Construction	Dec-02	6/24/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
Kalopa State Park (Remove Cesspool)	In Design		Feb-06	Aug-06	Feb-08
3 Restrooms & Replace Water Main	Finalizing Contract.		5/19/05	Pending	Pending
Lava Tree. (Remove Cesspool)	Finalizing Contract.		7/28/05	Jun-06	Jun-07
Renovate Restroom	In Design		Sep-05	Jan-06	Jun-06
MacKenzie Park Composting Toilets	Over budget-Redesign	Jan-04	Aug-06	Jan-07	Jan-08
Mauna Kea SRA (Remove Cesspool)	In Design		Aug-06	Feb-07	Aug-08
New Water Tank and Waterline	Under Construction	Feb-04	6/22/04	Feb-05	Nov-05
Old Kona Airport (Remove Cesspool)	In Design		Aug-06	Feb-07	Aug-08
Event Pavilion Imp., (door)	Under Constrcn	Dec-02	6/24/04	Aug-05	Mar-06
Wailoa River SP Renovate restroom & re-roof	In Design		Aug-06	Feb-07	Feb-08
Reconstruct Restroom	Under Constrsn	Dec-02	6/23/04	Feb-05	Mar-06
Wailuku River - Boiling Pots (Cesspool)	FinalizingContract		7/28/05	Jun-06	Jun-07
Renovate Restroom	Under Constrsn		5/6/04	May-05	Dec-05

Island of Kauai

Location	Project Comment	Est Bid	Start	End
Department of Agriculture Projects				
East Kauai Irrigation System Improvements	Bid Over Budget	Done	Pending	Pending
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation Projects				
Port Allen SBH (remove cesspool)	In Design	Jun-07	Dec-07	Jan-09
Waikaea Launch Ramp Dredging	Final Design soon	Sep-05	Feb-06	Oct-06
Division of Engineering and CWRM Projects				
Kapaa Well Development	Under Construction	6/28/04	Feb-05	Jun-06
Lihue/Hanamaulu Exploratory Well	Under Construction	6/10/04	Aug-05	Aug-06
Lower Kapahi Reservoir Improvements	Design Only	N/A	Pending	
Land Division Projects				
Kekaha Pesticide Plant Remediation	Pending	Mar-06	Jul-06	Aug-06
Unencumbered State owned Waterways	Pending	Pending	Pending	
Division of State Parks Projects				
Haena State Park New Restroom		Aug-06	Dec-06	Dec-07
Kokee State Park (cesspool removal)	Revise Design.	Nov-05	May-06	Aug-07
Kokee State Park Repave Parking	Finalizing Contract	4/7/05	May-06	Aug-06
Ranger Stn Resurface/widen road	Pending	6/24/04	Pending	Pending
Puu Kila Lookout Repave	Pending	6/24/04	Pending	Pending
Kalalau Lookout New restroom	Finalizing Design	Mar-06	Aug-06	Jun-07
Renovate Dreamers Bldg restroom	Pending	6/17/04	Pending	Pending
Replace waterline	Under Construction	6/24/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
Install Exploratory well	Under Construction	6/24/04	Jun-05	Dec-05
Polihale State Park (remove cesspool)	Finalizing Contract	8/4/05	Dec-06	Nov-08
Walkway Improvement	Design Completed	Sep-05	Feb-06	Dec-06
Russian Fort (remove cesspool)	Bid	8/11/05	Nov-06	Apr-08
Wailua River SP (remove cesspool)	In Re-Design	May-06	Nov-06	Apr-08
Sewer Improvements	Under Const.	6/25/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
New parking lot/pathway	Under Const.	6/25/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
Renovate restroom	Design Contract	Mar-06	Aug-06	May-07
Opaekaa Fall new restroom	Design Contract	Mar-06	Aug-06	May-07
Fern Grotto paint restroom	Under Const.	6/28/04	Dec-04	Dec-05
Accessible viewing platform	Under Const.	6/28/04	Dec-04	Dec-05
Wailua River Marina renovate restroom	Under Const.	6/25/04	Jan-05	Dec-05
Wailua River-Kaumualii renovate restroom	In Design	Aug-05	Jan-06	Aug-06
Waimea Canyon (remove cesspool)	Contract.	7/14/05	Nov-05	Aug-07
Puu Ka Pele renovate restroom	Const. Contract	1/27/05	Pending	Pending
Waimea Pier (remove cesspool)	In Design	Oct-06	Apr-07	Apr-08

Maui County

Location	Project Comment	Est	Bid	Start	Completion
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Department of Agriculture Projects

Upcountry Maui Waterline	Pending Const.	3/17/05	2,091,904	Pending	Pending
Distribution Pipeline	Under Const.	3/18/04	2,942,430	Oct-04	Dec-05

Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation

Hana Wharf - Revetment & loading dock	Design Funds	Pending		Pending	-
Kahului SBH	Under Const.	9/13/04		Jan-05	Nov-05
Kihei - Mala Boat Ramp maintenance/dredging	To Select Consultant	Oct-06			
Lahaina SBH - Ferry system	Seek Funds	Pending		Pending	-
Comfort Station	Soon to advertise.	Apr-06		Sep-06	Sep-07
Maalaea SBH (remove cesspool)	In Design	Aug-07		Feb-08	May-09
Ferry Improvements	FONSI 5/23/05	Pending		Pending	-
Sewer & Electrical	Seeking funds	Jun-06		Pending	-

Division of Forestry and Wildlife

Ohai Loop trail & overlook	In Design	Pending		Pending	Pending
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Division of Engineering and CWRM

Central Maui Exploratory Well	Under Const.	6/28/04	411,690	Mar-05	Mar-06
Kahului Flood Control Project	Planning only.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Waihee deep monitor well	Consultant	Pending		Pending	-
Wailuku (lao) deep monitor well	Under Const.	4/8/04	552,325	Mar-05	Sep-05

Division of State Parks Projects

lao Valley SM (remove cesspool)	In Design	Jan-06		Jul-06	Jul-07
Kaunahina State Wayside new restroom	Under Construction	6/22/04	814,515	Feb-05	Nov-05
Puaa Kaa SW (remove cesspool)	In Design	Sep-06		Mar-07	May-08
Restroom Renovation	Under Const.	5/6/04	164,677	May-05	Dec-05
Waiianapanapa SP (remove cesspool)	Currently being Bid	8/25/05		Sep-06	Nov-07
Resurface entry road	FinalizingContract	6/28/05	135,242	Pending	Pending
Restroom Renovation	Under Const.	5/20/04	91,000	Jan-05	Dec-05

Island of Lanai

Location	Project Comment	Est	Bid	Start	Completion
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Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation

Manele SBH Loading dock repairs	Design almost complete	Oct-05		Mar-06	Sep-06
Ferry Improvements	Adv. 11/05.	Feb-06		Pending	-

Island of Molokai

Location	Project Comment	Est	Bid	Start	Completion
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Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation

Kaunakakai Harbor Ferry Improvements	Allotment from DOT	Pending		Pending	-
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Division of State Parks Projects

Palaau State Park (remove cesspool)	In Design	Jan-06		Jul-06	Jan-08
New Restroom	FinalizingContract	Aug-06		Jan-07	Oct-07

Island of Oahu

Location	Project Comment	Bid	Start	Completion
Division of Engineering and CWRM Projects				
Kahuku Flood Control Project	On going	N/A	N/A	
Kapakahi (Aina Koa) Well Development	Negotiating Contract	Done	Pending	
Pearl Harbor Deep Monitor Well	Finished	4/8/04	Sep-04	Mar-05
Waialae Nui Well Development	Negotiating contract	Done	Pending	
Wailupe Stream Flood Control	On going	N/A	N/A	
Waimalu Deep Monitor Well	Finished	4/8/04	Dec-04	Jun-05
Waimanalo Wastewater Plant Imps	Over Budget.	5/5/05	Pending	
Land Division Projects				
Ewa Pesticide Plant Interim Remediation	Study Only	Mar-06	Jul-06	Aug-06
Komo Mai Drive Rockfall Mitigation	In Design	Oct-05	Jul-06	Jul-07
Maunalaha Sub Rockslide Mitigation Study	Study Only	N/A		
Old Puunui Quarry Rockfall Mitigation	In Design	Oct-05	Jul-06	Jul-07
Slope Protection & Rock Removal	Under Construction	6/25/04	Jan-05	Dec-05
Various Stream Maintenance	In Design	Dec-05	Mar-06	OnGoing
Various Coconut Tree Maintenance	Const. Contract	Jun-05	Aug-05	OnGoing
Waimanalo Drainage Improvements	Design Completed.	Pending	Pending	
Perimeter Fence for TMK 4-1-27:16	Finalizing Contract	5/12/05	Pending	
Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation Projects				
Ala Wai SBH F-Dock Imp.	Designed	Pending	Pending	
Haleiwa SBH Pier Replacement	Pending NTP	6/28/04	Pending	
Improvements	Consultant Selected	May-06	Pending	
Heeia Kea SBH New Comfort Station	Finished	3/12/04	Mar-05	Jun-06
Keeki SBH Pump-Out Facility	Pending NTP	4/7/05	Oct-05	Oct-06
Replacement of Pier 100 and 200	Consultant Selected	Pending	Pending	Pending
Waianae SBH Pier and Finger Pier Repairs	Consultant Selected	Pending	Pending	
Pier Replace/Impr.	Under Construction	6/10/04	Mar-05	Dec-05
Loading Dock Improvements	Finalizing Contract	6/2/05	Jan-06	Sep-06
Division of Forestry and Wildlife Projects				
Palolo Demolition, Debris Disposal	Waiting Eviction.	6/28/04	Pending	Pending

Island of Oahu

Location	Project Comment	Bid	Start	Completion
Division of State Parks Projects				
Diamond Head SM Exterior Work	Planning only.	N/A	N/A	
Restroom Reno.	Under Construction	6/23/04	Feb-05	Mar-06
Heeia Kea SP (Remove Cesspool)	In Design.	8/1/06	Feb-07	Jan-08
Ka Iwi Scenic Shoreline Parking & Lookout	Under Construction	3/4/04	Jul-05	Dec-06
Roadway Guardrail	Pending NTP	6/28/04	Pending	Pending
Kaena Point SP (Remove Cesspool)	In Design	Jun-06	Dec-06	Jan-08
Imp. to restroom water system	Design Contract	Aug-06	Jan-07	Aug-07
Restroom Renovations	Under Construction	1/13/05	Aug-05	Feb-06
Kaena SRA Emergency phones	Finished	Done	Apr-04	Dec-04
Kahana Valley State Park Sewage Disposal	In Design	Aug-06	Feb-07	Feb-08
Wastewtr Imp.	In Design	Aug-06	Feb-07	Feb-08
Construct Historical Kam Mon Store	Under Construction	4/8/04	Feb-05	Mar-06
Replace Orientation Building	In Design	Pending	Pending	Pending
Renovate Comfort Station	Design Contract	Aug-06	Jan-07	Oct-07
Keaiwa Heiau SRA (Remove Cesspool)	In Design	Dec-05	Jun-06	Aug-07
Renovate Comfort Station	Finalizing Contract	7/14/05	Pending	Pending
Laie Point SW Impr. Parking, landscaping	Funds Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
Makiki Valley SP (Remove Cesspool)		5/5/05	Jul-05	Mar-06
Malaekahana SRA (Remove Cesspool)		Sep-05	Feb-06	Jan-06
Renovate Comfort Stations "A" and "B"	In Design	Aug-06	Feb-07	Jan-08
Puu Ualakaa SW (Remove Cesspool)	Pending NTP	5/26/05	Pending	Pending
Queen Emma Summer Palace (Sewer)	In Design	Mar-06	Sep-06	Oct-07
Sand Island State Park Sewer Sys. Imp	Under Construction	6/25/04	Feb-05	Dec-05
Renovate comfort stations 2 & 3	Being Bid	8/11/05	Feb-06	Sep-06
Reconstruction of Comfort Sts 1, 4 & 5	Pending NTP		Pending	Pending

Regular meetings attended by DLNR staff:

Historic Preservation Division

Five Island Burial Councils
Maui Coastal Land Trust
Maui District Managers Meeting
Cultural Resource Commission
Maui County Planning Department

Forestry and Wildlife

Invasive Species Committees (Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii)
Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species
Hawaii Invasive Species Council
West Nile Virus Working Group
Coqui Frog Working Group
Hawaii Alliance of Watershed Partnership
Watershed Partnership Meetings (Nine partnerships)
Puu Waawaa Advisory Council
Hawaii Conservation Alliance
Na Ala Hele Advisory Council (Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii)
Ahihi Kinau Advisory Council, Maui
Endangered Species Recovery Committee Meetings
Hunter Advisory Council (Kauai, Oahu, Maui and Hawaii)
Hawaii Tourism Authority Natural Resources Working Group
Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
Urban Forestry Advisory Committee
Endangered Species Recovery Working Group (6 working groups)
Resource Conservation Development Council (RC&D)
County Drought Mitigation Committee

Aquatic Resources

Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Western Pacific Fishery Information Network
West Hawaii Fisheries Council
Hawaii Invasive Species Council
Hawaii Coral Reef Initiative-Research Group
Coordinating Group Alien Pest Species
U.S. Coral Reef Task Force
Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary
Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve
Hawaii Coral Reef Mitigation Work Group

State Parks

Diamond Head Citizen's Advisory Committee
Hawaii Tourism Authority, Natural Resources Advisory Group
Makiki Valley Watershed Partnership
Task Force on Beach and Water Safety
Kauai Invasive Species Committee
Puu Waawaa Advisory Council
Governor's East Hawaii Council of Advisors

Commission on Water Resource Management

Stream Protection and Management Working Group
Punaluu Watershed Alliance
Koolau Mountains Watershed Partnership
Waimea Water Roundtable
Lanai Water Working Group
Waihee Ahupuaa Alliance
Waipio Valley Community Circle
Pearl Harbor Ground Water Monitoring Working Group
Hawaii Drought Council
County Drought Committees
HDC Water Resources Committee
State Hazard Mitigation Forum

Conservation and Resources Enforcement

Facility Security Officers Meetings
Park Advisory Council (West Hawaii)
Community Emergency Response Advisory Board (West Hawaii)
Pig Hunters of Hawaii
Big Island Bird Hunters
Governors Advisory Council Meetings
Puako Community Association
HPD/DOCARE Community Policing Meetings
Kealahou Bay Advisory Meetings
Kailua Pier Advisory Council (Port Security)
Puu Waawaa Advisory Council
Kiholo State Park Advisory Council
Milolii Coastal Watch

Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

Recreational Impacts to Reefs Local Strategies
Shoreline Certification Working Group
Shoreline Certification Review Panel
Ocean Resources Management Plan Update

Office of Conservation and Coastal Lands

Recreational Impacts to Reefs Local Strategies
Shoreline Certification Working Group
Ocean Resources Management Plan Update
Keauhou Bay Community Watch
West Hawaii Fisheries Council
Maritime Intelligence Enforcement Program (MIEP)
Leleiwi Community Association Meetings
Wildlife Conservation Council
Project PAU (Prevent Underage Drinking)
Ironman Triathlon Advisory Council
Hawaii International Billfish Tournament
Airborne Law Enforcement Association Conference
Hilo ICS Disaster Advisory Meetings
DCE/SP National Conference
State Law Enforcement Coalition
Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program (DCE/SP)
Windward Regional Council
Hawaii Emergency Preparedness Executive Committee Meeting
Asian Pacific Homeland Security Summit & Exposition
Natural Area Reserve Systems
Narcotics and Drug Activity Monitoring and Enforcement Planning
American Samoa Area Maritime Security Committee
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
Environmental Protection Agency Planning and Activity Review

